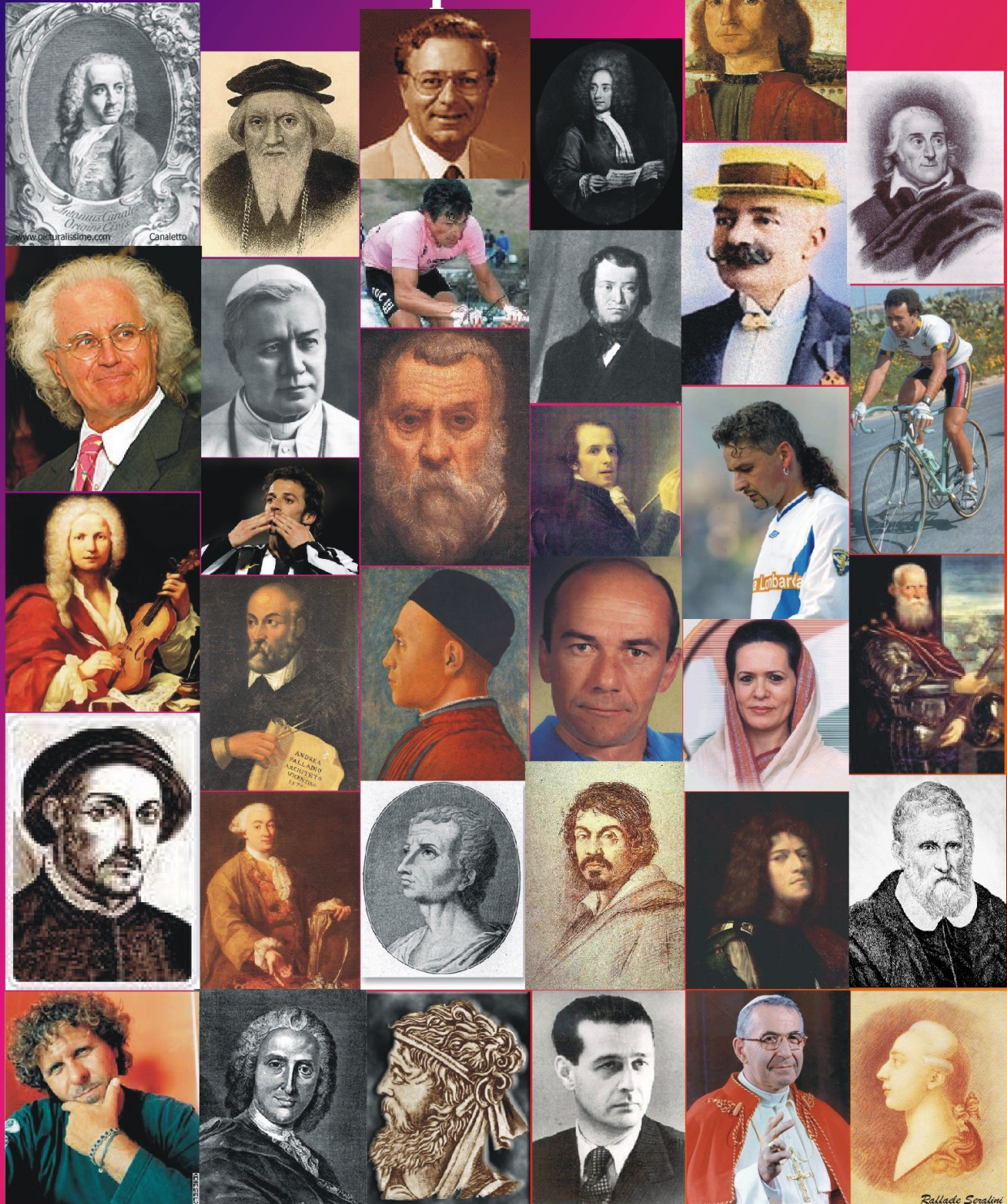


Raffaele Serafini

VENETIAN PEOPLE

Venetians self portrait



Lengoa Veneta

Raffaele Serafini

VENETIAN PEOPLE

Venetians self portrait



Edisiòn

LENGOA VENETA

All rights are not reserved. All parts of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without prior permission in writing from the publisher. A digit version is freely available in the web.

1st Printing : may 2009 in Marostega -VENETIA

INTRODUCTION

The italian oppression and daily discrimination against Venetian People made this booklit a necessity. Since the invasion of Venetia, accomplished by italians, a steady and constant ethnocide is carried on. In this paper we introduce new concepts (censored for decades due to italian repression and national fanaticism) such as : **Venetian deportation, Venetian genocide and Venetian diaspora**. Nowadays the struggle for an international recognition of Venetian dignity and identity has begun. Venetians are self conscious of their true history and the manipulation of consent processes that was accomplished by italian propaganda against them. Venetians are a People, with a language, with a millenary history and traditions. Venetians are ready and determined to reach their self government in a process of liberation towards Independency. This guide is our own truth about our history. For 150 years, italian had monopolium of our history and anything deviating from the fascist italian national view, was censored. Now Venetians describe themselvs with no intermediators.

Raffaele Serafini

Acknowledgments

I wish to thank mr. Gianluca Panto and mr. Giorgio Roncolàto who made this script and many others possible, both on paper and web.

VENETIAN PEOPLE

Venetians self portrait

FAMOUS VENETIANS (VENETI)



-catullo valerio gaio, marco polo, giacomo casanova, antonio vivaldi, carlo goldoni, canaletto antonio canal, antonio canova, andrea palladio, andrea mantegna

-vitore carpaccio, antonio pigafeta, tomaso albinoni, giovanni caboto, lorenzo da ponte, giovambattista tiepolo, tintoretto, giorgione giorgio barbarelli, ruzzante angelo beolco

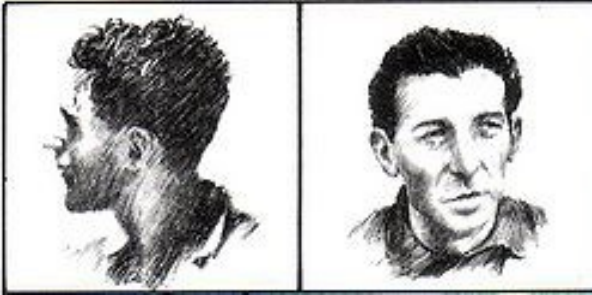
-emilio salgàri, pope pio x, giorgio perlasca, federico faggini, pope john paul I, roberto baggio, francesco moser, sonia maino ghandi, giuseppe segato

The **Venetians** (also known as Veneti) are a Southern European [ethnic group](#) located primarily in [Venetia](#) a land occupied mainly by the Italian and Croatian state, the historical capital city is [Venice](#). Due to a [diaspora](#) Venetians now live in several areas of the world : Australia, Canada, Italy and Brazil. The two major concentration of Venetians are in [Veneto](#), Italy, and in [Rio Grande do Sul](#), Brazil (where they are known as [Veneto-Brazilians](#)).

VENETIANS IN THE WORLD

	5.000.000		4.000.000
	100.000		70.000
	60.000		60.000
	40.000		20.000

Genetic and somatic traits



It is not possible to identify a single or particular genetic traits due to the huge genetic interchange, migrations and mixing through the milleniums. This mixing process is still going on today with a consistent flux of population coming to [Venetia](#) from all over the world. (*Venetian somatic traits*)

Etymology of the word Venetian

The first written proof of the word [Venetian](#) was found in ancient stone dating back 2500 years and found in the small town of [Isola Vicentina](#) and now visible in the historical museum of [Vicenza](#). The stone carries the inscription with the ancient [Venetic alphabet](#) and the word used to mention [Veneti](#) is "Venetkens". The meaning is : Venetic People or People of the Venetic land.

(*Stone inscription of Isola Vicentina*)



Naming and self-naming

The venetian term to define Venetian People in local language is "Venesiàni", which can mean both : citizens of the city of Venice and also citizens of the former state of Venice, the [Republic of Venice](#). [Italians](#) changed the political map of the former state of Venice and divided it in smaller regions : [Friuli](#), [Veneto](#) and part of [Lombardia](#). In this way the inhabitants of these new geopolitical areas were called respectively : [Friulani](#), [Veneti](#), [Bresciàni](#). Nowadays the term [Veneti](#) is used by the local people to define themselves and also their language.

Origins



Venetians originally come from the north of black sea (called by Greek historians : [Cimmers](#)) They were Indo-European seminomad tribes of warriors and [horse breeders](#) during the iron age. In the 10th century b.c, due to the pressure of Sheets population they moved to the west until they reached the area that goes from the [Istrian peninsula](#) and up north coasting the sea to present [Slovenia](#) and then west to the [Adda](#) river and south to the border of river [Po](#). (*Venetian migration 1.000 b.c.*)

Language

History

In the city of [Este](#) has been found a [Venetic](#) bronze inscription in ancient [Venetic language](#) which dates back to the 7th B.C and which confirms the existence of a school. Nowadays we still find traces of old Venetian Language in the [double pronomination](#) : "ti te"(you), in modern Venetians the pronoun is repeated. Also in verb's form such as : "festo"(done), "vedesto"(seen), "dixesto"(told), the "-st-" infix can be found both in modern written, spoken Venetian and ancient Venetian's inscriptions, and it indicates the participle form of verbs.

Ancient Venetian alphabet

Many inscription dating back to 1000 B.C. were found in Venetian lands. In [Este](#) there is a museum today with several archeological findings. Ancient Venetian Alphabet also called Venetik or Venetic. (*Venetian ancient alphabet*)



It is prooved today that Este there was also a school in which alphabet was taught. Unfortunately most findings are not classified yet because the italian archeologists and storiographs priviledged the Roman Empire history and still look at previous civilazations as "[barbarians](#)"; in fact in the beginning of findings, the italian archeologists defined Venetic alphabet despectively : "graffiti" (sketches). (*Venetian ancient school tablets found in the city of Este*)

Λ	Β	[a]	Γ	[b]
Χ		[d]	Υ	[e]
Β		[c]	Δ	[f]
Ε		[v]	Σ	[s]
Ι	Θ	[h]	Φ	[x]
Κ	Π	[r]	Α	[u]
Κ		[k]	Θ	[b]
Λ	Τ	[l]	Υ	[g]
Μ		[m]	Ο	[n]
Ν		[n]	Ξ	[q]
			Ψ	[p]

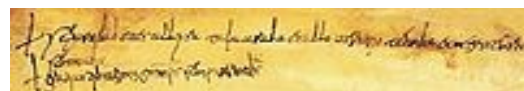
Modern Language

Identifier : VEC
Name : Venetian
Status : Active
Code set : 639-3
Scope : Individual
Type : Living
Denotation : See corresponding
entry in Ethnologue

(Venetian Language identifier on the left)

The oldest document of [modern Venetian language](#) is dated 780 and was found in the Biblioteca Capitolare di Verona.

A faithful transcription of the paper : *"I se pareciava (i scrivàni)i bò (e pergamene)albe pratarie i arava (co a pena)e albor versor (pena d'òca) i tegnea e negra semensa (inchiostro) i semenava. "* In English : "the writers prepared themselves to write with the pen they had and to pour dark ink..." There are many texts dating to 13th and 14th century. The language was used by the republic of Venice for diplomacy and commerce all over Europe, and it influenced Italian consistently. (manuscript found in Verona)



Language and recognition of Venetian Language

International codes of Venetian Language : ISO639-1 roa, ISO639-3 vec, SIL VEC. The recognitions comes from the [Library of Congress](#), the Ethnologue, and [Unesco](#). The 13th of april 2007 the Venetian Region ([Regione Veneto](#)), thanks to the work and efforts of political figures and associations such as [Raixe Venete](#), recognized Venetian legally as language. Unfortunately the Italian state still refuses to give recognition and continues in its discriminative and racist policy of Venetian language. A huge number of Venetians are monoglots and are mostly found among elder people, young generations speak both the language of the dominant state, respectively : Italian or Croatian for those living in Istria. In diaspora, Venetians speak both the national language of the host country and Venetian.

TAB.1 Statistical datas and distribution of Venetian Language speakers

Venetian	ISO/DIS 639-3 : vec
Population	2,180,387 in Italy (2000 WCD).
Region	Northern Italy, city of Venice, area of the Tre Venezie ; Venezia Eugànea westward to Verona , southward to the Po, and eastward to the border of the Friuli; Venezia Tridentina, in the Adige valley and neighboring mountain regions to the north of Trent; and Venezia Giulia, east of the Friuli, and including Trieste . Bisiacco is spoken in Gorizia Province. Also spoken in Croatia, Slovenia .
Alternate names	Veneto, Venet, Venesiàni, Venesiàn, Eneti
Dialects	Istrian, Triestino, Venetian Proper, Bisiacco. Distinct from Standard Italian.
Classification	Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian
Language use	Vigorous. Speakers also use italian.
Language develop.	Bible portions: 1859.

TAB.2 Statistical datas and distribution of Venetian Language speakers

Also spoken in	Croatia, Brasil, Canada, Australia, Romania
Language name	Venetian
Population	100,000 in Croatia and Slovenia (1994 Tapani Salminen). See also Italian in Croatia. Several millions speakers in Brasil.
Region	Istrian Peninsula and Dalmatia.
Dialects	Istrian, Trentine, Venetian Proper, Belumat.
Language use	Vigorous.

Famous Venetian words in the world

“Ciao” (engl. transl. hello, goodbye), “Spaghiti” (it. spaghetti, the meaning in Venetian is : little strings), “Spumante” means literally : "that is producing foam" from the Venetian word "spùma" (foam). The word “Ghetto” meant "cast". This kind of work was performed in an area of Venice that, in 15th century, the municipality decided to assign to the growing community of Venetian jews.



Literature

Venetian literature have several famous writers such as : [Giacomo da Verona](#), Uguccione da Lodi, [Boaretti](#), [Zorzi](#)



[Baffo](#), [Ruzzante](#), [Zanzotto](#), [Carlo Goldoni](#). [Giacomo Casanova](#) made a Venetian translation of Iliad and Odissey from Greek. it is interesting to mention that Zanzotto's proposal for literature nobel prize was refused due to political pressure of italian regime, in order to avoid international recognition to those who write in [Venetian Language](#). (*Giacomo Casanova portrait on the left, Carlo Goldoni statue in Venice on the right*)

History

1000 B.C.



[Venetian tribes](#) settled roughly 1000 b.C., they arrived from Central Asia together with other [indoeuropean](#) populations. The etymology of the word means "noble" or also "shining," being an honorary name rather than an ethnic description. In fact there are quite a few places in Europe where this root-name is found, in particular France, Austria, Brittany, Wales, the Baltics and some Slavic areas. It's however probable that the root of the word [Venetkens](#) (Venetians) found in the stone of [Isola Vicentina](#) does not indicate a unique population, but a honorary title used in several populations of indoeuropean language. They were not the first population to live in what is currently called Venetia, and they shared the territory in patches as it is often the case in ancient times. Without doubt there already was the presence of pre-indoeuropean populations such as the [Euganei](#). The Venetians were well known for their navigational skills. Horses were another identifying sign of ancient Venetians, since they were reknown throughout the ancient world for their horse-breeding. Regarding religion of the Venetians in the [Gulf of Venice](#) it is documented that they worshiped the goddess [Reitia](#), who is represented with an egg and with a key on her hand. Her name, according to [Prosdocimi](#), has the same roots as the Spartan [Goddess Ortia](#), which is similar also for the type of worship (donations of bronze tools). (*Venetian chariot*)

It is possible to say that ancient Venetians traded metals and in particular gold. Many archeological findings are still happening nowadays, especially in the cities of [paleo-venet](#) origins like [Este](#), [Pàdua](#), [Odèrzo](#), [Adri](#), [Vicénza](#), [Verona](#), [Altino](#), but also [Carinzia](#), on the "amber road", a mineral coming from the baltic area. (*Venetian migrations to Europe*)



The federation with [Roman Empire](#)

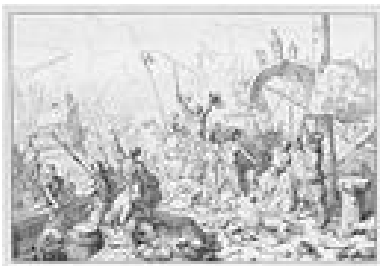
Since the [Romans](#) and the Venetians were in good relations (except perhaps few marginal episodes) romans's [integration](#) in Venetian society was

gradual and easy. The historian [Tito Livio](#) and the architect [Vitruvio](#) and the poet Catullus, were Venetians, and the latter in particular had a influential impact on architecture. According to some recent thesis, the [centurization](#) (the method of dividing arable land) was invented by the Venetians, and perhaps it was the outcome of ancient methods based on the measurement of places and land based on celestial reference points. According to a recent book "Italian Archeoastronomy" by Romano a great number of geographical places in Venetia support this thesis, and advances the theory that centurization was actually invented by the Venetians and then adopted by the Romans.

The Middle Era

Venice's history as an autonomous state began some time during the early Middle Age, after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, and continued in all its originality for more than 1.100 years until the [Napoleonic](#) era. Venice lay at first on the fringes of the Byzantine empire, acting as a trading and shipping center on the lagoons and rivers up to the plain of Padua, and as a center of distribution for goods from the East.

The Venetian Republic



After the year 1000 Venice became a great Mediterranean naval power, and its role as intermediary between East and West was strengthened. With the conquest of Constantinople



in 1204 it became the dominant power in the Levant. The Republican system of government developed in the city-state led it as well to supremacy in the Italian peninsula. At the beginning of the 15th century Venice made huge conquests on the mainland, although its interests lay only partly in this direction. The rise of the great modern monarchies transformed international politics, and spelled the end of the medieval states. In spite of pressure from the Ottoman empire in the East and from Spain (and later Hapsburg Austria) in the West, Venice was able to survive through diplomatic skill, by adapting its trade to the new conditions created by the opening of the ocean trade routes, and by developing her manufacturing industry, thus ensuring continued prosperity. Venice's complex history is more Mediterranean than Italic. It is bound up with developments in the Balkan peninsula, the Danube area, the Levant, and with the Islamic world as much as with the Holy Roman Empire, the Church, the maritime republics of the Tyrrhenian Sea and the powers of western Europe. (*The battle of Lepanto, 1740 French map of Venetia*)

Napoleonic invasion



In 1797, the symbol of heroic Venetian resistance was Verona rather than Venice. The "pasque veronesi" of April 17 are remembered as the desperate insurrection of people of all classes against Napoleon's army. The decadent Venetian aristocracy on the other hand, after the failing of their diplomatic attempts, abdicated power in a controversial Maggior Consiglio meeting (in which the

minimum required number of voters was not present). (*invasion of Venice by Napoleon troupes in 1797*)



After nine months Bonaparte gives the Venetian territories to the Austrians with the treaty of Campoformido, and it is under the Hapsburgs that historical Venetian territories such as Bergamo and Brescia to the West, and Histria to the East, fall under separate administrations, and have been apart from Veneto ever since. In 1806 Napoleon returns as emperor and rules for eight harduos years under which the masses

are overtaxed and recluted to in the French army. Perhaps, Veneto's artistic and historic patrimony had an even worse fate as priceless masterpieces accumulated in over a millenium of continuous independence are stolen by the French. (*invasion of Verona by Napoleon troupes 1797*)

Austrongaric domination



With 1815 the Austrians return, but this time to stay for fifty years. In comparison to the Napoleonic years the Haspburgs appeared as an improvement under whom the Horses of St. Mark (stolen by Napoleon) were returned to the Basilica. The Austrians intents were to govern this new province of their empire, and as evidence they left in the territory a railway system and they restructured the Venice's State Archives, a

monument of historical documents. Despite the support of mainland nobilities, the Austrian dominance was not welcomed by the masses, as a continuum of revolutionary activities testify. (*map of Austrongaric empire in 1846*)



The "carbonari" movements were present since 1818, but it is with the revolution of 1848 that Veneto breaths one more time the air of independence. It is Daniele Manin, a lawyer of Jewish origins to lead the revolt and heads the Venetian Republic for its one brief year of existence. Manin's historical passions for the Serenissima were not enough to survive the Austrian siege, especially without

allies in mainland Veneto. It wasn't until 1866 that the Austrians left but with no revolt nor independence for Veneto. (*Resistance of Venetians to Austrian invasion*)

Italian invasion



The [Italian Kingdom](#) joined Prussia in a war against Austria. Although the italians lost their two battles in Custoza and Lissa (ironically, the italians had to fight the Venetian navy, which was part of the Austrian forces), Austrian losses to [Prussia](#) forced it to an armistice. As part of the peace treaty, Veneto was given to France on October 19th 1866, who was supposed to superseed a popular referendum to determine whether to return an independent republic or join the [Italian](#)



[Kingdom](#). It didn't. The same day, in a room of the hotel Europa, in [Venice](#), the French general [Edmond Leboeuf](#) conceded Veneto to three notaries who "deposed" it in the hands of the kings's (of Italy) commissary count Conte Thaon di Ravel mentioned in the book "La cessione del Veneto" (The disposal of the Venetia). Later in the year [Italian Kingdom](#) held (under military threat) a faked referendum which turned "unanimously" in favor of annexation. Soon after came the massive migrations to the Americas as widely prooved in the book "Gli ultimi Veneti" (The last Venetians). The economic depression that began under Austria turned even worse in the first decades of Italian rule. Entire towns fled the misery, hunger and taxation for a better future, mostly to South America (most in [Caxias do Sul](#), [Rio Grande do Sul](#), [Paraná](#) and [Santa Catarina](#)), but also to Mexico ([Chipilo](#)), and later to Canada and Australia. It is peculiar to find on the other side of the oceans entire town still well rooted in their Venetian roots, with names such as Nova Bassano, Nova Vicenza and Nova Padua. (*carabinieri italian military police in Venice on the left, a family of Venetian immigrants on the right*)

United States' invasion and present occupations

In 1943 during world war 2°, Venetia was annexed to RSI (Repubblica Sociale Italiana). With the defeat of 1944, the Usa military invaded Venetia and built military bases in the city of Vicenza, Aviano, Longare, Istrana. The Venetia is the operative centre for the SETAF (southern american air forces) in Europe. The italian government signed secret deals with Washington and still today we do not know the terms and conditions. Venetian in some respects joined more freedom and wealth with the presence of Usa who in some way guarantee the respect of some fundamental rights that were unknown under the sole italian rule. On the other side, this double occupation (Italian and Usa) threatens any possibility of Venetians to decide for their own future and to become an Independent Nation in the very near future. It is interesting to notice that the Usa forces and Nato adopted the winged Lion with the sword in their insignia.

1867 to present times : The marginalisation of Venetians

Venetians, due to their strong identity, were marginalized in the italian state. All public, political, military positions were magically taken by italians and Venetians had nothing left than work land or running abroad. It is very important to notice that the knowledge of the italian language was the main feature required for any position in the italian public system. Venetians approached italian language as a foreign language and so were discriminated at school and in all government positions. The same end happened to the people of south [Tirol](#) who were marginalized and pushed to a violent conflict with italians after the second world war. It is also important to point out that italian culture is very theoretic while on the other side Venetians are very practical and hard working people. Many Venetians emigrated oversea and only in the second part of 20th century they started to industrialize and the so called economic "miracle" made several Venetians famous around the world. Italians worked in burocracy and Venetian were mostly entrepreneurs and self made man. At the end of the 20th century, italian fiscal drag became so heavy that many Venetians moved many of their factories and activities in the east and far east.

Venetian Genocide



(Venetian Genocide, also known as foibe)

The term [genocide](#) can be applied when we refer to the mass killings of “foibe” accomplished during and after second world war, by the Yugoslavian communist partisan army of [Tito](#) at the end of second world war. It was a retaliation for the mass murder and genocide that the italian fascists did against the Croatian inhabitants of Istria and Dalmatia. In both cases Croatian people

and Venetian people, were innocent victims of nationalistic ideologies. It is important to point out that Croatians and Venetians lived in peace and cooperation for centuries with no conflicts of any kind. Italian propaganda used this genocide to feed national fanaticism and claimed that the citizenship of those victims was Italian. Such territories were Venetians, invaded in 1866, and the innocent victims were all of Venetian's origin and language. The other case of genocide is known as the deportation of 5.000 Venetians to the malaric swamps of Agropontino nearby Rome, accomplished by fascism. In this last case the whole deportation and consequences were propagandistically built, depicting Venetians as heroic workers. Genocides are usually the consequences of deportation to places where conditions of life are prohibitive, death is just the inevitable conclusion.

Venetian Ethnocide



(Poster against Italian racism)

The term [ethnocide](#) can be applied considering that the use of the Venetian language has been banned, in all public offices and documents, in all radio and TV broadcasts, in all newspapers, all schools, in all churches, in all military quarters. The names of streets have been changed, the name of cities has been Italianized, the name of people and many last names Italianized. Marginalization and derision of Venetian speaking people has been and still is a common practice. Italian media system built stereotypes of people living

in the Italian peninsula in which Venetians are depicted as : ignorant racist alcoholists unable to speak the Italian national language; Venetian women are depicted in all Italian filmography as prostitutes. The millenary history of Venetian people is reduced to some lines in the books used in compulsory Italian schools. All movies narrating Venetian history disappeared during the last part of fascism and Venetian speaking people are banned in any formal happening or place. The persecution and stereotypes are so strong that many Venetians are self-hatred and are ashamed to teach or speak Venetian to their own children.

Venetian Deportation and Diaspora



(Venetian deportation to Lazio)

The terms: “forced removal”, [dislocation](#), [deportation](#), can be applied in the case of Venetian People, when we consider the deportation of Venetians accomplished by the Italian fascist and the Yugoslavian communists. The term can be applied also when we consider that after the invasion of the Italian army in 1867, the

tremendous fiscal drag of Italian monarchy, forced hundreds of thousands starving Venetians to look for better conditions in Brazil, Canada, Australia, and gave birth to what can be called the [Venetian Diaspora](#). The Italian fascist government deported during a propagandistic campaign, around 5000 Venetian peasants from Polesine, to the malaric swamps of Latina where most of them died and contracted malaria. Many others were deported in Sardinia and nowadays people's surname, their language and town's names, reflect such deportations. Tens of thousands had to flee from Istria due to Yugoslavian retaliation and mass killing, at the end of 2nd world war.

Italian genocide of Venetian Jews



(Venice Ghetto today)

Venetia has been considered for centuries the safest spot in Europe for Jews.

(Italian and German concentration camp)



Jews were respected, protected (from the Catholic Church recurrent prosecutions) and were part of Venetian population with their cultures, languages and traditions. In 1938 Italian fascist regime enacted the discriminative Nazi laws against Jews. Intermarriage was forbidden, all sort of public jobs were prohibited, legal and medical jobs forbidden. No school or university could accept Jews. In 1942, the Italians organized concentration camps in the cities of Vo' Vecchio (VI), Tonzetta and Verona. Later in 1944 they were deported to Mathausen and Auschwitz extermination camps. Less than a total of 40 came back, out of around 1000 Venetian Jews.

At the same time a Venetian hero from Padua, Giorgio Perlasca, saved almost 30 thousands Jews in Hungary. He prevented them to be deported to Auschwitz and provided them all with documents to escape a secure death. Italian government ignored this hero until the Israeli authorities recognized him "righteous among the

righteous". There are many other cases of Jews saved by Venetians from Italian murderous bureaucrats and military Italian Fascists.

Geography



Venetia in the past extended from the coasts of today Albania to the present Canton Ticino in today Switzerland. We still find traces of Venetian language speakers in such places. Most of these people are completely unaware of the language they speak

and call it generically : local dialect. Venetia was mainly a federation, no cultural obligation were imposed on the federated lands and countries. The Republic of Venice gave a large amount of freedom and Croats were free to speak their language and cultivate their traditions, the same Furlans, Tirolese People and many others. Today we can identify Venetia borders from Bergamo's Valleys on the west to the Istrian Peninsula on the east. In the north Trento and in the south the river Po. In the Istrian peninsula an eroding cultural and identity process was favoured during the war in Bosnia, when considerable quantity of Croats were forced to move and abandon their native land. Such multitude colonized the Istrian peninsula causing the old Venetian speakers to become minority. Croatia nowadays does not recognize Venetians as a people or their language, and gives them, in agreement with Italy, the status of "Italians". It is the case in which two sovereign European states, made an alliance to carry on the Venetian ethnocide, obliging Venetians to be Italians or Croats. *(map of Venetia today)*

Culture

Cultural production

Universities



(logo of university of Ca' Foscari)

The most famous is the University of Padova (Padua) where Galileo was giving his lecture. In Venice there is the university of Ca' Foscari. Many other universities are in the city of Treviso, Vicenza, Pola (Croatia), Feltre, Udine, Trieste.

(University of Padoa Palazzo del Bò)



Very sadly the advanced universities of Venetian land saw a decline after the Italian invasion and most academics nowadays obtain life career with a nepotistic Italian way, based on political and parentship relations; corruption is an endemic inside universities. The quality of teachings under Italian domination is getting worse and worse, and most good minds prefer to run abroad to complete their curriculums. Logistically the university palaces have no rooms for students, very few offices. The concept of campus is an alien one, and students are forced to make back and forth from their home, or live in very poor and expensive apartments. More than 50% of students abandon university.

Cinema



Venetian cinema can be recorded since 1895 to the present day. The major bibliographical research on the subject is the Piero Zanotto's book: "Veneto in film" published in 2002. Before and after second world war Italian



nationalism centralized all cultural productions in Rome and the huge Venetian production and staff, were dismantled. Many movies went lost and readapted with Italian national "standards". Venetian actors were excluded from Italian cinema due to their linguistic accent. Some famous actors are and were: Mario Girotti better known as Terence Hill, Cescò Baseggio, Sèrgio Tòfano, Marisa Venier. *(in both pictures the posters of two at the time famous movies)*

Music



Antonio Vivaldi is the most famous Venetian musician. Tomaso Giovanni Albinoni (8 June 1671, Venice, Republic of Venice – 17 January 1751, Venice, Republic of Venice) was a Venetian Baroque composer and with Vivaldi represent some of the most important musicians in the world history. Folklore music almost died in 20th century, due to Italian pressure and



prohibition to sing in Venetian Language on Tv and Radio. Pittura Fresca recently

revived the Venetian language and pop music in their performances. (*Antonio Vivaldi on the left and Tomaso Albinoni on the right*)

National Anthem of the Venetian People

The music is taken from "Juditha Triumphans" of [Antonio Vivaldi](#), who composed the melody to celebrate the Venetian victory in Corfù, which was besieged by the Turks in 1716.

Venetian Flag



(Venetian War Flag with the sword up)

San Marco's Flag is an ancient symbol. The winged Lion is an archaic symbol often appearing in findings of ancient Venetians (since 1000 b.C), like vases, belts and several manufactured objects. During the first years of the Republic (697 A.C) the flag was represented by a cross: yet the legend says that : In 828 two Venetian merchants Bon da Malamoco and Rustico da Torcelo carried Saint Mark's body from Alexandria (Egypt), just conquered by Muslims, to Venice. This precious relic could avoid Arab's custom checks since it was hidden under pork, considered as impure and untouchable by Muslims. The prediction was thus realized: indeed, according to tradition, Saint Mark had disembarked on the Venetian shore long before to escape a storm during his trip from Alexandria to Aquileia; an angel had appeared in front of him on the shore saying "Pax tibi Marce, Evangelista Meus" (Peace be with thou Mark, my evangelist) and predicting that in the future he would be venerated by the people of that place. Thus Venice took San Marco as its protector: the symbol of Evangelist Saint Mark was namely the winged lion. This legend was a strategy carried on by those who ruled Venice, becoming always richer and more powerfull : those far-sighted men, tried to gain more autonomy from the Church of Rome. A 1096 written document tells about San Marco's flag with the Lion keeping the cross between his paws: "This had been given to the son of Doxe Vitale Michiel I who was

leaving for the Crusade in the holy land". Since 1257 all Venetian ships hoisted the flag of the Lion. However, its heraldry has never been codified exactly and the way it was represented showed a certain freedom of choice and some variations. The infantry usually had the Saint Mark with the Cross between the paws of the Lion painted in red or gold against a white background, while the navy employed a golden lion on a purple-red background. It is also known that (light) blue is the heraldic colour of Venetians and that Venice has always had blue and gold as its colours: on the sea, however, it was not easy to recognize. Many think that the open book (the Gospel) meant "peace" and the closed one meant "war" but there is no evidence of it, although there is a strong popular belief. The Saint Mark's flag employed in Venetian edicts and proclaims or in the colone marciante was the going lion with the Gospel, whereas the lion in moleca (closed in a round shape) was employed in stamps. The six tails of the flag represent the six sestieri (districts) of Venice. Since there were no fixed rules, one can find flags with different backgrounds and colours. Indeed when the Gospel is present (sometimes it could be a different book) the most common motto is "Pax Tibi Marce Evangelista Meus", but other times you could find "Alliger Ecce Leo Terras Mare Sidera Carpo" or "Victor Tibi Marce Evangelista Meus" too. Recently, thanks to the efforts of Ettore Beggiato, all the public offices in Regione Veneto are obliged to display the Venetian flag. Still today Italian authorities and carabinieri discriminate the Venetian flag banning it in their offices. The carabinieri destroyed the Venetian flag in sign of contempt during the episode of Serenissimi in 1997 in San Marco's square.

Religions

Venetians embraced Catholic religion during the Roman empire and one of the Venetian cardinals is still today a Patriarch.



Until the new era of Carlos Wojtyla, it was usual to vote pope a Venetian patriarch. Roman Catholic church has always carried on a racist policy toward Venetian language and culture. The Vatican embraced fascist doctrines of ethnic intolerance and full support of Italian nationalism. Venetian Republic was very open to religions and Armenians and Jews could openly follow their creeds. Armenians built several schools, churches also in the main land (Borso del Grappa, Padova). Jewish presence was strong in the part of Venice called : Ghetto, which gave origin to the famous word. Venice is the only place in Europe where the Synagogues are still intact. After Italian invasion both communities started decadence which culminated

in the italian extermination and deportation of all Venetian jews. There are also several of other christians religions in Venetia such as Armenians which had a strong community before the italia invasion and catholic monopolium granted by italian fascism. Armenians had schools, colleges, and churches even in the main land. There are Orthodox and also many Jehova adepts. In the last 30 years the muslim community has grown considerably and it is undoubtfully the second religion in numbers. Atheism and gnosticism are growing too and catholicism slowly looses its monopolium which was favoured since italian invasion of Venetia. Today most of people are atheists or agnostics and religion lost its predominance in cultural life.

Cuisine

There are several characteristic dishes for example: poenta e oxei (boiled mais mill with rosted birds), sopresa, luganeghe, salado, costexèle, salàta consà, bigoli, pastiso, bacalà a la Vicentina, panà, cotoleta, fritole, grostoli, fasoli in sàlsa. Venetian are famous for the production of wines like cabernet, proseco, merlot, spumante, marxemìn, tocài, torcolà, rabòxo.



(osei al spéo, bacalà a la Visentina, poenta e sopresa, poenta sol panàro, bigoli)

Social organization

Mainly patriarchal society in the last 2 milleniums but matriarchal in origin. This is suggested from the main gods, Diana and Reitia which were feminine. Also names that are masculine in Latin culture are feminine in Venetian such as rivers, animals. Family is very important and the typical structure was the man providing for resources and the woman taking care of domestic matters. With industrialization and financial difficulties due to italian fiscal oppression, women had to abandon homes to go to work in factories and were forced to delegate the education of their kids and left it in the hands of italian and church school system, which contributed to the distruction of Venetian language and culture.

Social conditions

Venetians in general are well off due to their oporosity. Most of Venetians are self employed and 1 out of 8 people living in Venetia, has a firm. The contraposition to italians is very strong when we consider that they occupy most of positions in public and military professions. Nobody can deny that italy created a sort of reservation social status were Venetians are the productive backbone of the Venetian colony. Only those Venetians who accepted to ban their language and identity are introduced to the italian public and military arena.

Revival of Venetian culture



*(Regata stòrega)
(Festa dei Veneti)*



After more than a century of italian discrimination and oppression, Venetian culture : language,

history, tradition are facing a new flourishing. In a time in which globalization seems to level all diversity, people look back for their identity and fight to gain what the 19th century nationalism stole to People with no political recognition. There are several happenings, one of them and probably the most famous is [Festa dei Veneti](#) organized by the association RaixeVenete. Another important historical event is the Regata storega, which is held in the city of Venice. Starting from 2009 the institution of "Marsa del Popolo Vèneto" (Venetian People march) has been created. It is a march that goes all through modern Venetia. In such occasion Venetian People run along the roads and cities, keeping the Venetian flag high. Another feast to mention is the so called "Bàtimàrso" that is the occasional beating of metal pots for the Venetian's "Cào de l'ano" (new year's first day) which is historically the 1st of march. In such occasion at night, it is usual to make a "bubaràta" (fire). The 25th of April there is the national feast of Venetian patron San Marco, and it is usual to display the Venetian flags outside the houses. It is important to mention that a traditional costume of Venetian people is and was to collect and sit at night and talk all together, this goes under the name "filò"; in the past it was usual to do it before a fire or to go in the warmest ròom during winter cold period, while in summer outside the "corte" (courtyard). The recurrence of Pascoe Veronexi, in which Venetians commemorate the rexistance against Napoleon invasion, it is an important moment of Venetian culture. La Milisia (Venetian historical army)cooperate towards the maintenance of several festivities, historical memories and publications.



(màrcia Veneta, batimarso, fogo de càò d el'ano, filò in stàla, milisia Veneta)

Sports

Football



Roberto Baggio Among the most famous and internationally recognized Venetian football players of all times : [Paolo Rossi](#), [Roberto Baggio](#), [Alessandro Del Piero](#).

Most of football champions came from Venetia, this can be said of all sports and

activities. Venetians are fast and hardworkers, competition has been very strong and the will to model their future is a part of Venetian culture. Venetian teams were always sabotaged in the italian championship. The italian football championship is a faked championship in which the referees and piloted selections favour the big clubs' teams who are sponsored by the big public industries such as Parmalat, Cirio, Fiat, or the Rome and Florence team who rapresent the core of italian nationalism. It was a must in the italian football championship to oppress any identitarian football team of Venetians.

(Alessandro Del Piero and Baggio Roberto on the right)



Cyclism

Most professional cyclists come from Venetia such as : Francesco Moser, Giovanni Battaglin, Tatiana Guderzo, Annabella Stropparo.

Olympic



Just to mention recent olympic games medals of Venetian people in China : Matteo Tagliariol *(in picture on the right)*, Federica Pellegrini *(in picture on the left)*, Argenti di Rebellin, Galtarossa e Marco Galianzo, Tatiana Guderzo and Andrea Facchin.

Suffice to mention that alone Venetia surpasses italian medals! There are also Friuli and Sud Tirol we did not mention. These medals are internationally accredited to Italy.



Traditional sports and games

There are several traditional games which helped to forge the culture and education of generations of Venetians. In such games intelligence, memory, precision, constancy, cooperation, understanding, physical skills, speed are fundamental qualities to succeed. Among such ancient and educative games : Bocin, Carte, Pesta fetoni, Canpanòn, Kùko, Mùsa, Còrsa co i sàchi, Elastego, Balìn. Venetians are also fond of fishing and hunting, but pollution and industrialization seriously poisoned the environment reducing the possibilities to practice such activities.



Politics

Political status of Venetians



Since the Italian invasion of 1866, Venetians were discriminated. They are not allowed to have Venetian passport, their own institutions and legal system, nor even autonomous status! The massive introduction of millions of Italians and several other foreign immigrants are slowly destroying the identity of Venetians. The Italian state divided the Venetia into regions : Friuli, Veneto, Trentino, Lombardia. The regional authorities of such political entities have no power which is totally concentrated in the Italian capital city : Rome.
(poster : *Inside a prison called Italy*)

Italian oppression of Venetian identity

Sadly enough since the Italian invasion of 1867 a steady process of cultural colonization has begun. Compulsory school, compulsory military service, wars and fascism contributed to destroy the language and Venetian society. Television, radio and press did the rest. It is important to mention that Italian bureaucrats strongly prohibited any cultural and linguistic dissidence. To destroy and criminalize any tracts that did not justify Italian nationalism, was a duty of all Italian bureaucrats. The consequence was the complete prohibition in schools, offices, TV, radios, prints, tribunals etc... of the languages existing in the Italian peninsula much before the creation of Italy. The cultural oppression is still in act today and several racist and

discriminative acts can be recorded. It is a silent and steady discrimination that affects all sectors of public and private life. One of the saddest phenomenon caused by this process is the self-hatred Venetian : parents are ashamed to speak Venetian language to their kids and actuate a self censorship, removing their history and origins. The italian discrimination and racism against Venetian can be traced in the changing of all names of places, people. In school books, the Venetian history is completely banned in favour of roman history and roman empire. Italian church acted in conformity with italians and contributed to prohibit any Venetian cultural tracts.

Identity and nationalism



Since the Napoleonic invasion up today, under italian domination, Venetian consciousness of their identity, language and tradition began to grow, and now several political and cultural groups in favour of Venetian People are

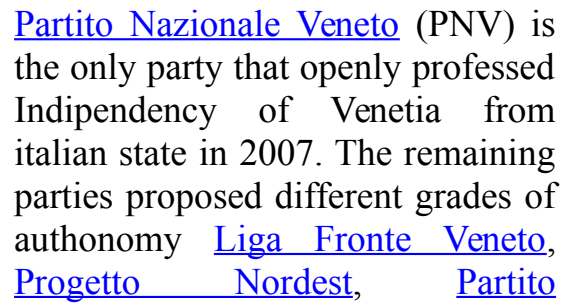


increasing in number and influence. For 150 years after italian invasion, Venetians continued to cultivate their project of renewed independency. In 1997 a demonstrative act of Independence took place, a group of Venetians invaded San Marco's square in Venice. Such group is well known under the name "i Serenissimi". In such occasion the italian carabinieri, beated to blood and tortured the Serenissimi, destroying the Venetian flag in sign of disrispect, a further sign of italian racist and ignorant culture. The birth of modern indipendentism begun in 2005 and appeared politically with the PNV (Partito Nazionale Veneto) in 2007 founded by the major promoters of modern indipendentism such as Raffaele Serafini, Lodovico Pizzati, Gianluca Panto. They subsequently founded the Veneto Stato, Indipendenza Veneta and Plebiscito.

List of Venetian associations

The most important associations that act in favour of Venetian language and culture are : [Raixe Venete](#), [Rexistensa Veneta](#), [Unità Popolare Veneta](#), [I Veneti](#), [Xoventù Independentista](#), VADL [Venetian Anti Defamation League](#), Gaxeta Vèneta.

List of Venetian political parties



Economy

Veneta in Europa (miliardi de euro 2004)

Paese	Veneta (miliardi de euro 2004)
Olanda	40
Svezia	29
Belgio	28
Svevia	26
Venezia	25
Austria	24
Norvegia	23
Polonia	22
Danimarca	21
Grecia	19
Finlandia	18
Irlanda	17
Portogallo	16
Rep. Ceca	15
Ungheria	14
Romania	13
Slovacchia	12
Croazia	11
Slovenia	10
Bielorussia	9
Lituania	8
Lettonia	7
Estonia	6

Tourism

Industry

Some of the most famous brands in the world of economy are Venetians. Excluding internal Venetian consumption, most of Venetian industrial production goes abroad creating an amazing surplus in the commercial balance. Unfortunately most of the revenues of the export are robbed by Italian government with its fiscal drag.

Famous Venetian Brands



(made in Venetia)

A Venetian dictum says : "poche parole xè i fàti ca a pàrta" (few words facts talk). Benetton, Diesel, Marzotto, Vimar, Belfe, Missoni, Snaidero, DeLonghi, Electrolux, Iar, Bauli, PalZileri, Motta, Doria, Luxottica, Lanerossi, Fiorentini, Campagnolo, Beretta, Geox, Sanson, Costa, Foppapedretti, Corà, Florian, ClanIndustries, Dall'Agnese, Priant, Crabo, Nardini, Laverda, Aprilia, Mastrotto, Valentino, Hugo, Fracarro, Boss, Zanussi, Philco, Stival, Maroni, Balestra, Miva, Alpi Eagles, FinCantieri, AmbroVeneto, RoloBanca, Dainese, Calligaris, Salvagnini, Danieli, Breton Finn Power, Uteco, Sinteco, Pavan, Baccini, Cimolai, Gasparini, Polin, Pittini, Lafert, Paluani, Melegatti, Conforti, Cadit, Selle San Marco, Rana, Riello, Fedrigoni, Veronesi, Calzedonia, Bonazzi, Bpv, Cattolica, AssicurazioniGenerali, Cariverona, Unicredit, Parpas, Pellini, Zoppas, Safilo, Bolla, Zonin, Bertani, Diadora, Lotto,

Tecnica, Nordica, Asolo, Mares, Doimo, Spagnol, AcquaVera, Biasi, Panto, Ilcam, Berti, Primultini, Zanuzzi, Zenato, Zaghis, Tempesta, Stefanel, Axo, StamGeox, Zepa, Vicenzi, AmbroVeneto, Credito Veronese, Biasi, Frisinghelli, Valbruna, Zamperla, Fratti, Pietribiasi, Balestra, Berti, Valbruna, Valbrenta, Priant, Costenaro, Stragliotto, Santarossa, Zambon, Vicenzovo, Grafiche Palladio, Marin, Crabo, Costa, Dal Lago, Campagnolo, Giemme, Bussandri, Zichele, Attimec, Piarotto, Bisazza, MobilClan, Stinat, Snaidero, Coin, Valentino, DellaValentina, Triestina, Askoll, Minuzzo, Nico, DallAgnese, Axo, Infocamere, Crabo, Lorenzin, Alpetrans, Rigoni, Infracom, Vetriere Riunite, Pinarello, Battaglin, Philco, Nico.

Italian fiscal oppression

It is very well known in historical accounts that carabinieri and guardia di finanza (both italian military) were counting the leaves of tobacco and the animals in the farms, and applied such oppressive taxation through the figure of "kusòre", that Venetian people had famine, hunger, denutrition, illnesses, and forced millions of Venetians to run abroad to find a more tolerable life. Suffice to know that today the direct fiscal drag of Venetians reaches 70% of their clean income. Plus we need to add indirect italian taxation. The summ of direct and indirect italian taxation reaches 90% of tòtal clean income of Venetian workers and enterpreneurs. It is also of fundamental importance to notice that the italian state does give very poor and inefficient services, and create more troubles with its burocreats and laws to private sector, rather than facilitate it. Thousands of firms moved their productions far from italian controll in states such as : Romania, China, Bulgaria, Ukraina, Slovenja, Croatia and at the same time exported know how, economical and social growth in such places. Many Venetians open accounts in Swiss, Austrian, Slovenian and Croatian banks in order to save their sparings and profits from italian neverending fiscal rape. *(Poster against italian fiscal oppression)*



Venetian rush abroad

Since the italian invasion of Venetia, a huge flow of Venetian inhabitants abandoned their land and homes and started a diaspora around the world and moving massively to Brasil, Australia, Canada, Argentina, where some of the old tradition are still preserved. The region of Rio do Soul in Brasil together with italian state, is the place

where there is the biggest community of Venetians in the world. At the end of 20th century many moved their industrial activities to Romania and other eastern countries in order to find more tolerable fiscal conditions.

Resources

Venetian has the largest fresh drinkable water resource in Europe because of its mountains. The mountains are considered a resource of wood, water and idroelectric sustainable energy; Venetia is energetically self sufficient with its idroelectric resources that goes all to feed Italy which is totally without any renewable energy resource. Venetian coasts permit water transport facilities and fishing. There are also several minerals and gas resources underneath. (*Dolomites*)



Agriculture



The land in the plains can be irrigated during all summer time and give almost double crop than any other land in Europe. Venetia is famous for wine production and exports all over the world. The diversity of climate permit a huge variety of agricultural production from Zootechnic to Fruits and cereals : milk, cheese, meat, cherries (Vicenza), apples (Trentino), pears (Mantova), rice (Rovigo). It is important to

point out that Venetia is very succesfull in producing certified agricultural products with doc. origine certificates. Bioproduction will be the future of agriculture in Venetia.

Services

Services are mostly runned by the Italian government and its nepotistic policy with the consequence of inefficiency, total incapability and waste of resources. Public roads are insufficient and traffic have been congestionated for decades. Airports and ports are almost insufficient and do not coope with the speed of private economy. Some private enterprises substitute public services but the political and legal conditions do not favour private inputs.

Modern socio-economic issues

Since Italian invasion in 1866, Venetia was completely destroyed by two wars, millions of Venetians emigrated, in the middle of 20th century, Venetia functioned as a productive colony for Italian economy: chemical industry, immigration, refineries, hard working conditions proved and destroyed part of environmental and cultural tissue of Venetians. Venetia has nowadays the highest cancer rate in Europe. Today this economic model is becoming obsolete and cannot be competitive with the world. The factor that influenced negatively Venetian development and drove to its economic long term failure, was and is the Italian parasitism. Italy simply dragged taxes for 50 years and poured no money or long term investment in Venetia. The present economic downturn will probably end this robbery and will hopefully permit Venetians to reach their independency and develop an environmentally sustainable Nation where culture, tourism, services, cooperation, research, will be the leading aims.

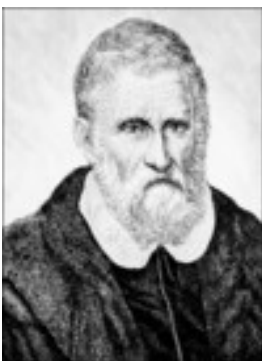
Immigration today to Venetia



The flow of Italian bureaucrats and military since the Italian invasion of 1867 still continues. Together with it Venetia has become a melting pot where people from several places come to look for better conditions. Morocco, Romania, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Ghana, Nigeria are the countries where most of the people come from. The flux of immigrants has not stopped yet and it is fastly destroying the Venetian language, tradition and culture towards the Italianization and homogeneity. (*immigrants wait for green card*)

Famous Venetians

Notable Venetians in the past



[Marco Polo](#), [Andrea Palladio](#), [Antonio Vivaldi](#), [Giacomo Casanova](#), [Giorgio Perlasca](#), [Emilio Salgari](#), [Primo Carnera](#), [Giovambattista Tiepolo](#), [Tomaso Albinoni](#), [Palestrina](#), [Andrea Mantegna](#), [Carpaccio](#), [Da Ponte](#), [Tiziano](#), [Antonio Canova](#), [Tintoretto](#), [Canaletto](#), [Bellini](#), [Ruzzante](#), [Giorgione](#), [Francesco Baseggio](#), [Dino Buzzati](#), [Caboto](#), [Pigafetta](#), [Catullo](#), [Virgilio](#), Tito Livio, [Carpaccio](#), [Giorgio Perlasca](#).... (*in the pictures: Marco Polo and Sonia Maino Ghandi*)



Notable Venetians today

Today Venetians have different citizenships so many of them, due to Italian invasion and present domination, carry Italian passport and for those who rushed overseas : Brazilian, Australian, Canadian. Some of the most famous are : Renzo Rosso, Luciano Benetton, Roberto Baggio, Francesco Mosè, Armani, Federico Faggin, Sonia Maino Ghandi born in Lusiana a small town in the mountains of Venetia.

Venetian toponymastic

Most of original names of streets, rivers, cities, squares, have been changed completely or Italianized after the Italian invasion of 1867. The word Venetian word "ca" (street) have been changed in the Italian word "via". The word "campo" or "còrte" (square) became "piazza". Street names such as "ca'boina", "caleseo", "boscaje", "contrà" have been substituted with the names of Italian "heroes". Cities' names have been Italianized : "Camasol" > "Camàzzole", "Marostega" > "Marostica". Many cities' names ending with a consonant were added the Italian final vowel such as : "Trevis" > "Treviso", "Conejàn" > "Conegliano". Many consonants doubled in order to eliminate any Venetian origin "Belùn" > "Belluno". It can be noticed also the adding of double consonants to Venetian words which is very typical of Italians. The gender of rivers which is feminine in Venetian, has been turned into masculine gender such as : "la Brenta" > "il Brenta", "la Longhela" > "il Longhella".

Venetian onomastic

List of Venetian common names

Toni (Anthony), Bèpi (Joseph), Xorxo (George), Màci (Max), Joàni (John), Anéta (little Hana), Joanìn (little John), Marco (Marc), Bepìn (little Joseph), Checo (Francis).

List of Venetian common last names

Usually Venetian names end with the suffix : -ìn, -òn, àn, èn. For example : Serafin, Zambòn, Baldàn, Zèn. Under Italian domination many Venetian last names have been Italianized and vowels were added to the ending suffix for example : Serafini, Zambone, Baldano, Zèno. Many last names reflect the job the ancestors were doing such as : Marangòn (wood worker), Botàr (barrel maker), Selàr (saddle maker),

Caregàr (chair maker, Soldà (Soldier), Muràro (bricklayer). Some other last names comes from names of everyday tools : Roncolà (rounded knife). In many cases also last names have been italianized and those ending in -à have been added the italian passive ending -to : (Roncolà>Roncolàto, Soldà>Soldàto). Those surnames ending with consonant were added a -vowel (Botàr>Botàro, Selàr>Selàro, Zانبòn>Zانبòne)

References

- *Venetian People*, Raffaele Serafini, 2009, Marostega Veneto
- *Dialogo sora la libartà*, Raffaele Serafini, 2014, Marostega Veneto
- *L'idea independentista*, Raffaele Serafini, 2013, Marostega Veneto
- *Dialogo*, Raffaele Serafini, 2010, Marostega Veneto
- *Le tappe de l'indipendentismo*, Raffaele Serafini, 2014, Marostega Veneto
- *Libartà e Indipendensa*, Checco Ronchitti, 2008, Croatia
- *Dialogo fra on Veneto e on Tajan*, Raffaele Serafini, 2009, Marostega Veneto
- *1866 anno della vergogna*, Luigi Zanon, 2000, place, ISBN .
- *La grande truffa*, Ettore Beggiato, year, Vicenza, ISBN .
- *Il turismo nelle terre dell'emigrazione Veneta* , Andrea Recaldin, 2004, Venezia, ISBN .
- *La storia di Venezia nella vita privata*, Pompeo G. Molmenti, 1973, Trieste, ISBN .
- *Lepanto 7 Ottobre 1571*, Milizia Veneta, 2006, Vicenza ISBN .
- *Grafia Veneta Unitaria*, Regione Veneto, 2003, Battaglia terme ISBN .
- *Grammatica Veneta*, Silvano Belloni, 1991, Padova, ISBN .
- *Dizionario del dialetto Veneziano*, Giuseppe Boerio, 1856, Venezia, ISBN .
- *Veneto in film*, Piero Zanotto, 2002, Venezia, ISBN .
- *Peoples of the world*, Tom Stacey, 1966, London, ISBN .
- *Lettera ingenua ad un amico*, anonymous, 1797, Zurich, ISBN .
- *La vera storia dei Veneti*, Rexistensa Veneta, 2006, Venezia, ISBN .
- *La prima guerra mondiale*, Gabriele Riondato, 2005, Venezia, ISBN .
- *Gramatega Veneta*, Michele Brunelli, 2006, Bassano del Grappa, ISBN .
- *1809: l'insorgenza veneta*, Ettore Beggiato, ?, ?, Vicenza, ISBN.
- *Le elezioni in villa*, Domenico Pittarini, 1868, Vicenza, ISBN .
- *La cessione del Vèneto*, author, year, place, ISBN .

***External links**

- It is the official sito of the promoters of the referendum for independence and of the fiscal strike, www.plebiscito.eu
- La Buxia is a Venetian newspaper, in Venetian Language, www.labuxia.com
- Basta Italia is a Venetian newspaper, in italian Language, www.bastaitalia.org
- Gaxeta Veneta is a Venetian newspaper, in Venetian Language, www.gaxetaveneta.com
- English website about the history and traditions of Venetians, www.venetianpeople.org
- Raixe Venete, magazine and cultural website, www.raixevenete.net
- Venetian digit TV, www.venetatv.net
- Unita Popolare Veneta, Magazine in Venetian Language, www.unitapopolareveneta.eu
- Venetian Journal digit magazine in English, www.venetianjournal.org
- Venetian National Anthem website, www.innonazionaleveneto.net
- Venetian Language Classification, www.sil.org/iso639-3/documentation.asp?id=vec
- The Ethnologue, www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=vec
- Unesco red book of endangered languages, www.helsinki.fi/~tasalmin/europe_index.html
- Rexistensa Veneta, www.rexistensa.org
- Venetian Independentist Youth Organization, www.xoventuindependentista.org
- Venetian Anti Defamation League, www.vadl.org
- "I Veneti" a Venetian political group and movement, www.iveneti.org
- Venetian National Party, www.pnveneto.org
- Venetian language monthly magazine, www.quattrociacoe.it
- Venetian digital magazine, www.larenadomila.it
- Venetian National Anthem, www.inonasionaleveneto.net
- Website of Venetian Language, www.linguaveneta.it
- Venetian and English web site about the Venetian diaspora, www.diaspora-veneta.org
- Dutch and Venetian website, www.statoveneto.nl

*Many sites were closed, banned, prosecuted by italian authorities such as Gaxeta Veneta. Many writers went under trial under the accusation of defamation.

Index

- [1 Genetic and somatic traits](#)
- [2 Etymology of the word Venetian](#)
- [3 Naming and self-naming](#)
- [4 Origins](#)
- [5 Language](#)
- [6 History](#)
- [7 Geography](#)
- [8 Culture](#)
- [9 Sports](#)
- [10 Politics](#)
- [11 Economy](#)
- [12 Immigration today to Venetia](#)
- [13 Famous Venetians](#)
- [14 Venetian toponomastic](#)
- [15 Venetian onomastic](#)
- [16 See also](#)
- [17 References](#)
- [18 External links](#)

